

MAP EXPLANATION

Potentially Active Faults

Faults considered to have been active during Holocene time and to have a relatively high potential for surface rupture; solid line where accurately located, long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; query (?) indicates additional uncertainty. Evidence of historic offset indicated by year of earthquake-associated event or C for displacement caused by creep or possible creep.

Special Studies Zone Boundaries

O-O These are delineated as straight-line segments that connect encircled turning points so as to define special studies zone segments.

--- Seaward projection of zone boundary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES Delineated in compliance with Chapter 7.5. Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code (Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act)

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET DASHED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS DATUM IS MEAN SEAL LEVEL

KILOMETER

SAN JOSE EAST

REVISED OFFICIAL MAP

Effective: January 1, 1982

Ame Horé State Geologist

Berloger, Long and Associates, 1978, Fault investigation, Mirassou Phase I, Evergreen Area, San Jose, California, for Fonderosa Homes: unpublished consulting report.

Bryant, W. A., 1981, Hayward fault, San Jose East and Lick Observatory quadrangles: California Division of Mines and Geology Fault Evaluation Report FER-106 (unpublished).

Herd, D. G., (in press), Map of principal late Quaternary faults, San Francisco Bay Region, California: U. S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map.

For additional information on faults in this map area, the rationale used for zoning, and additional references consulted, refer to unpublished Fault Evaluation Reports on file at the San Francisco District Office of CDMC

IMPORTANT - PLEASE NOTE

- 1) This map may not show all faults that have the potential for surface fault rupture, either within the special studies zones or outside their boundaries.
 2) Faults shown are the basis for establishing the boundaries of the special studies zones.
 3) The identification and location of these faults are based on the best available date. However, the quality of data used is varied. Traces have been drawn as accurately as possible at this map scale.
 4) Fault information on this map is not sufficent to serve as a substitute for the geologic site investigations (special studies) required under Chapter 7.5 of Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code.